

Amendments to the Specification:

*Please insert the following paragraph after the title:*

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is the National Stage of International Application No. PCT/US2004/037511, filed on November 8, 2004, which claims the benefit of United States Applications No. 60/518,474, filed on November 7, 2003. The contents of both of the foregoing applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 11, as follows:*

More specifically, the compositions can include A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub>, A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>, A $\beta$ <sub>1-43</sub>, HSV A $\beta$ , and HSV A $\beta$ /TtxFC. The A $\beta$  proteins can have a sequence found in nature, including wild-type, Dutch, and Iowa mutations. For example, the A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> protein can have the sequence (from the N- to the C-terminus): Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala-Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ile-Ala (SEQ ID NO: [[26]]1). The sequences of A $\beta$  proteins are known in the art (as are the sequences of the proteinaceous adjuvants and immunomodulatory proteins described herein). The nucleic acid molecules encoding the proteins described herein (*i.e.*, the A $\beta$  proteins, proteinaceous adjuvants, and immunomodulatory proteins) can be naturally occurring or may be degenerate variants.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 34, line 9, as follows:*

The previously described HSVlac amplicon contains the coding sequence for *E. coli*  $\beta$ -galactosidase under the transcriptional control of the HSV immediate-early 4/5 gene promoter (Geller and Breakefield, *Science* 241:1667-9, 1988). The 126-bp sequence encoding A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> was PCR-amplified using sequence-specific primers that contained Bam HI and Hind III restriction sites and cloned into the HSVPrPUC amplicon vector (Geller and Breakefield, *Science* 241:1667-9, 1988) to create HSV A $\beta$ . The A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> sense primer was ~~5'~~

~~CCCGAAGCTTACCATGGATGCAGAATTCCGACATGACTCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:1) and~~  
~~the A $\beta$ 1-42 sense primer~~ was 5'-CCCGAAGCTTACCATGGATGCAGAATTCCGACATGACT-  
CAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:2). HSV $\alpha\beta$ /TtxFC was constructed by PCR amplifying the 1356-bp  
tetanus toxin fragment C segment (TtxFC) using gene-specific primers that contained *Bam*HI  
and *Sac*I restriction sites and the resultant product was cloned into the HSV $\alpha\beta$  vaccine vector.  
The TtxFC sense primer was 5'-GCGGGATCCAAAAATCTGGATTGTTGGGTTGATAAT-3'  
(SEQ ID NO:3) and the TtxFC antisense primer was 5'-CGACTGAGCTCTTAATCA-  
TTTGTCCATCCTTCATCTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:4). The newly designed vectors were sequenced  
to confirm identity, and in the case of HSV $\alpha\beta$ /TtxFC, to ensure the maintenance of translational  
reading frame between A $\beta$ 1-42 and TtxFC coding sequences. Amplicon stocks were prepared  
using a modified helper virus-free packaging method that has been described previously (Bowers  
*et al.*, *Gene. Ther.* 8:111-120, 2001). Vector titers were determined using expression- and  
transduction-based methodologies (Bowers *et al.*, *Mol. Ther.* 1(3):294-299, 2000).